candidates must be Mysoreans or graduates of the Mysore University. It must be admitted that all Mysoreans have the interest of the people of the State at heart. And if the candidates have not already passed in Kannada, they will have to pass a special test in that language.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—But Kannada as spoken in the villages is different from that spoken in the cities.

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—I did not know that.

Litigation in Saklespur Sub-Division.

Q.—27. Messrs. B. DEVAPPA GOWDA and B. K. SOME GOWDA (Manjarabad Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) how many cases have been entertained up till now since the Sub-Division Officer, Saklespur, was invested with magisterial powers;

(*b*) how many cases are pending now and how many adjournments have been given in some cases before they were decided?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).—

(*a*) 658.

(*b*) 95 on 3rd May 1936.

Average number of adjournments in cases disposed of—

in 1933-34 was 4,
in 1934-35 was 5, and
in 1935-36 was 6.

Mr. B. DEVAPPA GOWDA.—When there are so many cases pending, is it right to give adjournments over and over again? Are there not cases in which adjournments have been given 15 to 20 times?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Please see the answer. The number for May 1936 is very much smaller. It shows that the pendency has been considerably reduced. And 15 adjournments are not too many in certain circumstances.

Mr. B. DEVAPPA GOWDA.—It is stated that 95 cases are pending. Is that also not a heavy number?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—I do not think so.

Mr. B. DEVAPPA GOWDA.—Cannot a full-time officer be appointed to preside over the court?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The number of cases does not justify the appointment of a whole-time officer.

Insurance Companies.

Q.—28. Mr. P. BASAVE GOWDA (Arsikere Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) how many Insurance Companies have been registered as per law and established in this State;

(*b*) how many unregistered Companies are working in the State through branch offices, agencies and organisers;

(*c*) (i) what is the total income from premium to indigenous and non-indigenous companies in this State;

(ii) do these companies pay to the State income-tax or any other tax; if so, what is the amount;

(*d*) has the Government taken any security as deposit to safeguard the interests of policy-holders;

(*e*) (i) has it come to the notice of Government that Mysoreans have sustained loss by taking policies from companies in the State which have guaranteed bonus for birth, death and auspicious occasions;

(ii) are there any rules on the subject affording safety to the public;

(*f*) (i) are the Government aware that there are rules requiring the State Insurance Companies working beyond the State and within British India to keep deposits;

(ii) are there any such rules in force in our State;

(*g*) are Government aware that the Baroda Government have framed a law requiring that every Insurance Company operating within the State should keep sufficient deposit with the Government?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).—

(*a*) Six. Besides these, 14 foreign Insurance Companies have filed the

documents prescribed in Section 277, Mysore Companies Regulation.

(*b*) No information available.

(*c*) (i) Information cannot be furnished.

(ii) Information cannot be furnished.

(*d*) No deposit is required to be furnished according to the existing law.

(*e*) (i) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

(*f*) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(*g*) No.

Mr. P. BASAVE GOWDA.—Why not the Government appoint a committee to investigate the desirability or otherwise of outside companies depositing sufficient security amounts with the Government?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The question whether any legislation is necessary in that behalf is engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. P. BASAVE GOWDA.—Representatives of several companies stated to have been started outside the State are carrying on business on a large scale in the villages of the State and duping ignorant villagers. In order to put an effective stop to it, is not urgent preventive legislation necessary?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—As I stated already, the matter is under consideration.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR.—Has not the State Insurance Committee passed a resolution recently to the effect that legislation in this behalf is desirable?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes, that is how the question arose. And we are considering the suggestion. We shall take action on it as early as possible.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—How long is it since that resolution of the Insurance Committee was sent to Government?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—About two weeks ago.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Will the Government prevent outside companies doing any business in the State till legislation is passed?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It cannot be said off-hand.

Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR.—What is the difficulty in furnishing information as to the total business done by the several outside companies?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It cannot be furnished. The information obtained by the Government has been obtained confidentially.

Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR.—Cannot the Government at least say whether outside companies are paying income-tax to the State?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—All their business is subject to income-tax.

Mr. N. G. SANJEEVIAH.—With reference to answer to (*a*), have the Government taken steps to see that every outside company files the documents prescribed under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Regulation?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That matter is under enquiry.

Mr. N. G. SANJEEVIAH.—Why not prosecute those who have failed to file the documents?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The whole question is receiving attention.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—How is it that in spite of the existence of the State Life Insurance Scheme, a large number of outside companies are able to do business on an extensive scale in the State?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Government cannot answer that question.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—At least are they doing everything possible to develop State Life Insurance?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes.

Mr. H. M. CHENNABASAPPA.—If the Insurance Companies established within the State do business outside the State, should they not deposit security amounts with the local governments concerned?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes. The same procedure is proposed to be adopted here.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—Is income-tax actually being paid by

outside companies doing business in the State?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Presumably.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—How many are paying and how many are not paying?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—We cannot give those details here.

Mr. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY.—What is the amount derived by the State by way of income-tax from outside companies?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The information cannot be divulged.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—Are any outside companies enjoying any special exemptions from payment of income-tax here?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—No.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 111.—Abolition of the system of election by proportional representation.

Messrs. V. VENKATAPPA and **T. MADIAH GOWDA**, Channapatna Taluk; **Patel VEERE GOWDA**, Dodballapur Taluk; **R. RANGIAH**, Channapatna Municipality; **S. T. MALLASETTAPPA** and **Patel GANGIAH**, Nelamangala Taluk; **B. M. MUNISAMAPPA**, Bangalore Taluk; **R. DASAPPA**, Devanhalli Taluk; **H. GANGAPPA** and **M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY**, Magadi Taluk; **G. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA** and **S. KARIYAPPA**, Kankanhalli Taluk; **Nilgiri G. SANJEEVIAH** and **S. SHARABHANNA**, Anekal Taluk; **Mogenahalli SIDDE GOWDA** and **K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR**, Special Interests; **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH**, Closepet Municipality and **VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA**, Closepet Taluk.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA represented that the system of election by proportional representation be abolished. The system, he said, was not suited to the conditions in the State and this fact had been brought to the notice of Government many times. It had also been discussed as a resolution in the House and passed unanimously. The system had not resulted in any benefit to anybody. On the other hand, it had created dissensions even among the members of one and the same community, not to speak of dissensions between members of different communities. In what way the old system was defective, had not been made clear. His own opinion was that under that system all communities had chances of getting representation, but the same could not be said of the system under discussion. It might be that some communities which were not getting representations in the past were getting it now, but as against that some others deserving of representation would go without it. It could not be said with any amount of certainty that any particular community would get it. For these reasons, he represented that this might be substituted by some other more beneficial system or the old system might be revived. That would restore harmony not only among the members of each community but also among the different communities.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA, in supporting the representation, said that as a result of the introduction of this system, people were unable to return persons in whom they had the utmost confidence and they had no faith in the system itself. Even educated people could not understand the intricacies and working of the system. The difficulty would be all the greater if this system were extended to elections held in the taluks. It might therefore be replaced by a simpler system or the old system of election might be revived.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA said that there were only two or three major communities in the State and the rest were all minor communities. The rights and privileges of the latter were being neglected. In electing 8 members to the Legislative Council in the past, members were coming to a compromise and selecting representatives of different communities. Under the existing scheme, no such compromise was possible. Even if two brothers stood for election, dissensions would arise between them under this system, since each would strive for first preference votes from the various electors. Most of the people in the State were illiterate and they were not in a position to understand the actual application of the rules relating to this system of election.